

HOW THE CASE STANDS 'TWEEN US AND SPAIN

Comprehensive Review of the Situation From the Beginning of Hostilities.

PROBABILITY OF CUBAN CAMPAIGN NOT BEGINNING UNTIL AUTUMN

Rainy Season Will Then Be Over; Meantime Our Volunteer Army Will Be Trained in Camps.

Navy Department Has Serious Doubts Whether the Spanish Fleet Off Manila Will Sail Out to Meet Admiral Dewey—Effect of Portugal's Decree of Neutrality Will Be to Compel the Spanish Fleet at Cape de Verde to Leave Immediately.

Washington, April 27.—The war situation is substantially this: The blockading squadron remains passive before Havana, with no present purpose of bombarding or drawing the fire of the shore batteries. The strategic purpose of an effective blockade of the Cuban capital is being accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the authorities here. There is no indication that a part of the fleet will be withdrawn for the purpose of affording additional protection to North Atlantic ports. As to the reports of the imminence of a naval battle off the Philippines, the naval authorities here seriously doubt whether the Spanish fleet will make a stand against the American ships. Their reason for this belief is that the Spanish fleet is very inferior to the American force under Admiral Dewey. The department, therefore, is satisfied that the Spanish fleet will not go to do battle on the high seas with Admiral Dewey, but will remain in port to secure the protection of the batteries of Manila, and the department is not expecting an engagement for about two days.

HOW THE ESTIMATE IS BASED. Without giving any explanation for setting this time, the department allows it to be surmised that the estimate is based on its knowledge of Rear Admiral Dewey's whereabouts. There is no certainty that there will be an engagement at all in the immediate future, the main purpose of the American expedition being to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Philippines as a base of operations. It is thought that this can be done by not attacking Manila at all, but by seizing some convenient point on the islands. No word has come to the department up to the close of office hours of the arrival of the Montezuma at Cienfuegos. The officials are inclined to believe that if she has gotten into that port, she did so before the blockade of Cienfuegos had begun.

UNCLE SAM IS "ON." The very fact that the Madrid officials have rather ostentatiously declared that the Spanish fleet will sail to bombard the cities on the North American coast, is taken as a certain indication at the navy department of their utter improbability of such a movement. If this were contemplated, the Spanish officials would be the very last to make their purpose public.

The navy department, as yet has made no arrangements for the care of prisoners taken by our warships, but the legal officers of the department think they should be sent to the Boston naval prison.

Some vexation was felt at the injury sustained by the Cushing. It is said that this is the first serious breakdown she has suffered in the nine years of her service. Luckily, the department will be able to replace her very shortly, for President Mahler of the Columbia is working called at the navy department this afternoon to announce that the torpedo boat McKee, a 20-knotter, would be ready for trial tomorrow. She will be sent at once to Norfolk to have the finishing touches added and then will join the squadron.

CUBAN CAMPAIGN. In the war department there is a growing belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full swing before next fall, when the rainy season has ended. That belief, however, has not prevented the officers whose duty it is to get the troops together, from pushing their work with the greatest energy. Thus within 12 hours after the Bull bill became a law, the department was able to begin the nine circulars prescribing the methods to be followed in recruiting the regular army up to its full war strength of 60,000 men. The enormous amount of work involved in thus increasing the army, regular and volunteer, has caused General Miles to abandon his southern trip for the present.

PROTESTS AND APPEALS. The officials of the department were overwhelmed today with all sorts of protests and appeals against their action in making the assignment of troops among the volunteer forces, and many changes may be looked for.

Senators, members of the house of representatives and state officials crowded Secretary Alger's office at the war department today, suggesting changes in the appointment of troops to the states were called upon to furnish, or asking for a change of rendezvous.

Secretary Alger already has made several changes from the original designations of the character of troops wanted and the place of concentration. Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania and his adjutant general came to Washington today to secure some modifications of the order as affecting that state. Secretary Alger took Governor Hastings' request under consideration. Ex-State Delegate Garphy of Arizona told Secretary Alger that the territory was anxious to furnish more soldiers than the appointment called for, viz., two troops of cavalry. The offer was taken under consideration.

RECRUITING TO BEGIN. Now that the Hull army reorganiza-

SILVER PRIZE DAUGHT ENLISTED IN THE VOLUNTEERS

Monitor Terror Ran Down a Little Treasure Boat.

OUR OREGON IS SAFE

WITHIN A FEW DAYS' SAIL OF MONTEVIDEO.

Incidents in the Blockade—News of Spanish Fleet at Cape de Verde—Spaniards Watching For Americans in Mediterranean—Movements of Our Own Vessels.

Key West, Fla., April 27.—The Ambrosio Bolivar, a little Cuban coasting steamer, taken by the monitor Terror last night off Cardenas, arrived here tonight. The Bolivar looked like a toy boat as the prize crew brought her in. But the little Spaniard was richer than she looked, as was learned when \$70,000 of silver specie was found stored away in her, besides a cargo of bananas and 200 casks of wine. She was bound from Port Limon, Costa Rica, for Havana, by way of Matanzas, with seven passengers and a crew of ten. One blank shot from the Terror brought the steamer to. Upon her arrival at Key West, the silver was transferred to the naval station, where it is under strong guard.

TURNED BACK. About the time this capture was made, the Norwegian steamer Uto, Captain Brydo, from Philadelphia, for Cardenas, with 1,200 tons of coal, attempted to run the blockade and land her cargo, but she was summarily turned back to Key West, where she arrived this afternoon.

The monitor Terror, on Sunday took a little prize, news of which was first published today—the Spanish schooner Saco, with a cargo of sugar.

Paymaster Sampson and three men were put on board as a prize crew and ordered to bring her here. They had not arrived up to this evening and it is said the Saco has not been sighted. No alarm is felt, however, as all the Spaniards but the captain were taken off the schooner.

Incoming boats today report the blockade situation unchanged and all peaceful about the Havana division of the fleet. A report came from Cardenas, however, on good authority, although otherwise unconfirmed, that the torpedo boat Foote, which drew fire from the Spanish fleet a few days ago, was fired on again yesterday by three gunboats that were laying mines in Cardenas harbor.

LIVELY CHASE. The cruiser Detroit had a lively two-hour chase after a mysterious gunboat Monday night. A torpedo boat reported "Spanish" by the Associated Press, and a little later the battleship Iowa signalled the Detroit "Two Spanish gunboats to the westward." The Detroit started at once on the search, but after thoroughly scouring the waters, she found no trace of the enemy and returned to the fleet.

OUR BLOCKADING FLEET.

Landing of the Spanish Lieutenant Furnished an Incident.

On Board the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 26-3 p. m.—(Via Key West, Fla., April 27.—3:25 p. m.—Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Since noon no strange sailing vessels have been sighted and the afternoon has been spent at sea. The Spanish lieutenant Pando of the Spanish infantry and his orderly, who were captured by the gunboat Wilmington, were taken aboard the schooner bound for Matanzas, were put on shore at Santa Cruz, 21 miles from Havana, by the United States cutter Albatross, formerly the steamer El Toro. The lieutenant was on a furlough and was going to his home in Spain, and the father had not seen it. Under the circumstances Rear Admiral Sampson directed to let the Spanish officer and his orderly go (under parole). The Spanish lieutenant, Ensign Crossley, flying a flag of truce, steamed into the Santa Cruz inlet.

The small cutter vigilantly watched through many glasses on board the flagship New York which was lying only a few miles off. A few persons were seen to gather near the small fortification of Santa Cruz as the Albatross approached. The lieutenant performed his mission safely and apparently without incident. She then returned to the fleet.

Smoke was seen in large quantities throughout the day ascending from the track of the infantile rangers.

It was believed that the insurgents were burning cane fields and causing extensive destruction. However, the smoke may have been only from burning brush.

RATHER QUEER STORY.

Why the Cushing Will Be Laid Up For Repairs.

Washington, April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron of Admiral Sampson at Havana, in order that repairs may be made to her starboard engines, the injury of which is the result of an attempt to show off her fine qualities by Naval Cadet Boyd, who was temporarily in charge. The repairs, it is expected, will take about a month and will be done at the Norfolk navy yards. It is said that the vessel has had no encounter of any sort with the Spanish, and that there is nothing in reports current that the Spanish gunboat Ligeria had fired upon and hit her.

OREGON IS SAFE.

Our Battleship Hailed a Few Hundred Miles Below Montevideo.

Chicago, April 27.—A special to the News from Washington says: The navy department has received word that the United States battleship Oregon was spoken a few hundred miles below Montevideo. The vessel was booming along under forced draught and making good speed. She will stop at Montevideo for coal and will proceed to Key West with all possible haste. The officers are not concerned for her safety.

Notable Wedding at Boise. (Special to The Herald.) Boise, Ida., April 27.—There was a notable wedding here today. Miss Elizabeth Hasbrouck, daughter of Hon. Sol Hasbrouck, being married to Dr. Charles Stray of Passaic, N. J. They left for that place at once.

Mr. Stray's secretary of the Continental Match company of New York. He is the son of Dr. George Frederick Stray, an eminent physician of New York who was the chief medical attendant upon General Grant during his last illness. Mr. Stray's step-sister is the wife of Edward Gould, second son of J. P. Gould.

THE HERALD BULLETIN. THE WAR SITUATION. ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS. SPANISH TREASURE BOAT CAPTURED. BOMBARDMENT AT MATANZAS.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Utah's Artillery Will Be An Independent Organization.

MONTANA'S REGIMENT TO MUSTER SATURDAY

Some Changes Made in the Points of Rendezvous.

Judge Torrey Will Raise a Regiment of Rangers in Wyoming—Western Militia May Be Used to Restrain the Indians—Expenses of Enlistment Met by Uncle Sam—Quotas of Several States Ready—Idaho Will Send 800 Men.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, April 27.—The point of rendezvous of the Utah troops has been changed from Ogden to Fort Douglas, as recommended by Governor Wells, and that for Idaho was this afternoon changed by the secretary of war from Pendleton, Ore., to Boise. This was in response to a request from Senators Shoup and Hittfield, who acted in accordance with a suggestion from Governor Steunenberg, who thought this change desirable. The Idaho senators haunted the war department this afternoon until they clinched the desired change of the Idaho contingent from two troops of cavalry to two battalions of infantry. This was finally determined upon by the secretary this afternoon and officially ordered. This will give Governor Steunenberg the appointment of a lieutenant colonel for Idaho and a major for each battalion.

It is now considered altogether probable that the Utah artillery will enter the service wholly independent of any other military organization. It is against the policy of the war department for merely sentimental reasons, and the possible Indian hostilities, and the several regiments, battalions and independent batteries from the mountain states was considered merely sentimental.

REVOLVING IN KANSAS. Governor Disarms Militia and Is Hanged in Effigy.

Topeka, Kan., April 27.—Governor Leedy took action today which practically disarms the state national guard, and there is every indication that Kansas will have no troops ready for service outside the state for several weeks, possibly a month. It is clearly the purpose of the state administration to disorganize the militia and to mobilize the three regiments from Kansas must be made up largely of raw recruits.

Governor Leedy received a message from the war department today, authorizing him to organize the state troops to suit himself, though advising him that the department preferred the enlistment of the national guard. He has accordingly ordered the mobilization of recruits in Topeka, instead of at the government barracks at Fort Leavenworth, as the war department had ordered.

Immediately upon securing this authorization the governor telegraphed to the captain of every Kansas militia organization, directing that army clothing and equipment belonging to the state or federal government be forwarded at once to the adjutant general in Topeka. This step in effect disarms the militia and has raised a storm throughout Kansas.

Following this action, Governor Leedy named five recruiting officers, assigning them by congressional districts, and the officers will enroll the Kansas volunteers. Governor Leedy orders that after the companies are recruited they shall select their own company officers.

At Hutchinson tonight Governor Leedy was hanged in effigy by the angry militiamen. When the governor was informed of this affair, he said: "The boys will keep their shirts on they will find that I will treat them right."

The governor's Populist supporters claim that it is his intention to enlist as many of the privates of the national guard as are eligible under the war department requirements.

IDAHO GOVERNOR'S CALL.

Eight Hundred Volunteers Wanted For the War. (Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., April 27.—Late tonight Governor Steunenberg issued the following call: "Whereas, The president of the United States has issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve in the army of the United States in our present war with Spain; and Whereas, Boise, in pursuance to said proclamation, the secretary of war has fixed the quota from this state as two battalions of infantry, of not to exceed 400 men each, or 800 men in all.

"Now, therefore, I, Frank Steunenberg, governor of Idaho, do hereby call for volunteers to the number of 800 men to enlist in the volunteer army of the United States for two years, unless sooner discharged. The national guard is especially invited. It is expected the Idaho national guard will furnish about half of the required number; therefore, 400 men in addition to the guard will be required. Men should be intelligent, free from disease, able bodied, of good character, and must be between the ages of 18 and 45, and five feet four inches high; weight not less than 125 nor more than 200 pounds. Medical and mustering officers will be designated at suitable points. The recruits will rendezvous at Boise as soon as possible, and subsistence and transportation will be provided from the place of enlistment.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Idaho. "Done at Boise, Ida., this 25th day of April, 1898. (Signed.)

"FRANK STEUNENBERG. "GEORGE J. LEWIS, "Secretary of State."

RENDEZVOUS CHANGED.

The war department has changed the rendezvous of the Idaho troops from Pendleton to Boise, and Adjutant General Corbin has advised the governor that the national government will bear all the expenses of assembling and mustering the troops until they are mustered in. One company will be composed of cadets from the University of Idaho.

GOOD FOR BUTTE.

Will Send 312 Men to the War Himself. (Special to The Herald.) Butte, Mont., April 27.—Colonel Kessler, of the National Guard, today received instructions from Governor

FIRST GUNS FIRED ON SPANISH FORTS

New York, Puritan and Cincinnati Bombarded the Works at Matanzas Harbor.

RETURN FIRE OF SPANIARDS

HIT NOTHING BUT DEEP WATER

No Casualties on Our Side, But It Is Believed That the Fire On the Spaniards Caused Loss of Life.

Engagement Lasted Long Enough to Put 300 Shots On Land From the Three Ships—Object of Attack to Prevent the Completion of Earthworks at Punta Gorda, and It Was Accomplished—Remarkable Exhibition of the Efficiency of Our Fleet.

On Board the Flagship New York, Off Matanzas, April 27.—2 p. m.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

The New York, the Puritan and the Cincinnati bombarded the forts at the mouth of Matanzas harbor this afternoon. There were no casualties on our side, but it is believed that the hail of iron which pounded in the forts must have caused loss of life to the Spaniards, though nothing is known definitely.

SHORT ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement commenced at 12:57 and ceased at 1:15. The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda. A battery on the east arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship, and this was also shelled. About 12 eight-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short. About five or six light shells were fired from the half-completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York and one fell short. The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished. In the neighborhood of 300 shots were put on land from the three ships, at a range from 4,000 to 5,000 yards.

Rear Admiral Sampson, when asked if he was satisfied with the result, said: "Yes, I am. I expected to be."

BLOWN UP.

The half-completed Spanish earthworks and battery were apparently blown up by the shells. All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship throughout the engagement, and when they were firing at the shortest range nearly every shell took effect. The forts which were bombarded were not notified of the attack, and were considered merely earthworks. They did not make a good target, yet when the big guns were fired at the shortest range, portions of the forts could be seen flying in the air at every shot.

The flagship returned to Havana and the Puritan and Cincinnati were left on the Matanzas station. OFFICIALS NOT NOTIFIED. Washington, April 26.—So far as could be learned, the officials of the administration were not notified of the bombardment of Matanzas this morning. The navy department keeps a full-fledged telegraph office open in the building all night, and a confidential officer remains at the department all night to translate the messages as received. There was considerable business done over the wires till the early morning hours, but none of the dispatches were sent either to the White House or to the secretary of the navy.

HOLLAND BOAT AGAIN.

Inventor Says With It He Can Blow Up Morro Castle.

Washington, April 27.—Secretary Long has announced his intention of purchasing the Holland submarine torpedo boat on Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's recommendation, notwithstanding an adverse report made by three naval officers, who were delegated to make an examination of the vessel. The department is convinced that if the boat were allowed to go, the French government would purchase it.

Mr. Holland proposes to place the boat in immediate service at Havana. He has offered his services to the government as commander, and says he can have a picked crew on board and be in Havana within ten days.

His proposition is to utilize the boat in blowing up Morro Castle. Owing to the location and peculiar construction of the fortress he says his boat can do this without difficulty. The boat can also be used to great advantage in destroying submarine mines in Cuban waters.

Mr. Holland's offer is under advisement at the department. It is highly probable that the vessel will be sent to Havana to join Admiral Sampson's fleet. It can be placed on one of the battleships or cruisers and carried without difficulty to Havana harbor, where it can be put into active service.

CAPE DE VERDE FLEET.

Rumor That Part of It Will Sail For Canaries.

New York, April 27.—A dispatch to this World from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde islands, says: The departure of the Spanish fleet has been again postponed and the vessels are anchored at Morro Castle. Owing to the location and peculiar construction of the fortress he says his boat can do this without difficulty. The boat can also be used to great advantage in destroying submarine mines in Cuban waters.

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CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS.

Bar Harbor, Me., April 27.—At day-break this morning the United States cruiser Minneapolis was sighted at anchor in Prospect Bay, showing a white flag and she put to sea soon after sunrise.

OUR CRUISER NICHTERBY.

Paris, April 27.—A dispatch received here from Rio Janeiro announces that the dynamic cruiser Nichterby, purchased by the United States, will sail northward on Saturday next, escorted by a Brazilian ship.

MAIL STEAMER IRELAND.

May Become Ours By Beating the Devil 'Round the Stump.

New York, April 27.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

Considerable feeling was manifested by the Irish members in the house of commons over what they considered Arthur Balfour's evasive replies respecting the detention at Kingstown of the mail steamer Ireland, said to have been purchased by the United States as a dispatch boat.

SAILED TO GIVE BATTLE.

Reported Departure of Spanish Fleet For United States. Bayonne, France, April 27.—According to a letter just received here from Madrid, dated Tuesday, a Spanish squadron, consisting of four ironclad destroyers, sailed for the United States yesterday. It was rumored that the squadron sailed directly across the Atlantic and bombarded northern ports of the United States. The port from which this squadron sailed was not mentioned. It was said, however, that a second squadron, consisting of four ironclad destroyers, was also on its way to Cadiz. Its destination was unknown.

TO CAPTURE AMERICAN YACHTS.

Gibraltar, April 27.—3:45 p. m.—All day long a Spanish warship and a torpedo boat destroyer have been cruising in the straits of Gibraltar, evidently on the lookout for vessels carrying the American flag.

Lets this afternoon the torpedo boat destroyer anchored off Cadix, Morocco, opposite Gibraltar. The warship proceeded westward.

SPANISH BATTLESHIP PELAYO.

London, April 27.—Special dispatches from Gibraltar filed today were received this evening. They announce that the Spanish battleship Pelayo, accompanied by a Spanish torpedo boat, was passing the Rock at the time the messages were filed, bound for Cadiz.

At the same hour two Spanish torpedo boats were at anchor in the bay of Algeiras, adjoining Gibraltar, and apparently watching the straits.

CRUISER COLUMBIA.

Boston, April 27.—Cruiser Columbia was sighted by the tower harbor this morning. She steamed up to within ten miles of Boston light and took up a position about ten miles east of Telegraph Hill signal where she remained during the forenoon. The Columbia approached to within ten miles of the signal station when she put about and headed for the north shore. After steaming to the eastward a short distance the cruiser stopped and took up a waiting position. Her movements are taken to indicate that she is on patrol duty.

AUDAZ SAFE IN SPAIN.

Madrid, April 27, 7 p. m.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz, which was ordered to leave Queenstown by the British officials, owing to neutrality proclamation on Monday last, arrived at Ferrol at noon on Tuesday after having steamed 600 miles in 31 hours. She left Queenstown at about 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

THIS CAPTAIN'S HEAD LEVEL.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, April 27.—The Spanish steamer Paulina from Barcelona for San Juan de Porto Rico, loaded with a general cargo, called here today for war news and decided to remain here for further orders. Advice from Porto Rico shows that that colony is awaiting invasion.

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ILLINOIS IS R.A.O.V.

Quota of Troops in Camp and Awaiting Orders.

Springfield, Ill., April 27.—Troops (Continued on Page 2)